Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1826. [NO. 65.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.
Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*
59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are opening, an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms for cash. They solicit those who feel disposed to favor them with their custom, to call and examine for themselves.

J. D. BOYD & CO.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of the most genuine

Medicines and Paints,

recently received, which were purchased in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and which they offer at reasonable terms, to Physicians or any who may wish to purchase articles of this kind.

The following is a list of the Medicines:

Alcohol, Aquafortis, Arrow Root, Arsenic, Aloes, Arb Uva Ursi, Anderson's Pills, Antimony Pulv. Antique Oil, Acetate Potash, Bateman's Drops, Balsam Honey, Balsam Copiva, Bark Peruv. Red, do. Yellow, Bark Cinnamon, Borax, Blue Stone, British Oil, Canella Alba, Carbonate Ammonia, Cort. Cascarilla, Cubebs Pep. Cheltanham Salts, Cantharides, Castor Oil, in vials, do. ½ pts. do. pts. do. quarts, Cream Tartar, Cloves, Columbo Root, Caustic Lunar, Caraway Seed, Calomel, Ess. Bergamot, do Lemon, do Peppermint, do Cinnamon, Epsom Salts, Glauber do Fol. Sennæ, Fowler's Solution, Flor. Sulphur, Flie Stone, Gum Ammoniac, " Opium, " Arabic, " Kino, " Scammony, Lee's Pills, Liquorice Ball, Laudanum, Manna Flake, Magnesia Lump, do Calcined, Madder, Muriated Tinct Iron, Muriatic Acid, Oil Peppermint, " Cloves, " Cinnamon, " Juniper, " Vitriol, Oxide Bismuth, Opodeldoc, Prussic Acid, Paregoric, Pearl Ash, Pulv. Jalap, do Rhubarb, Pix Burgunda, Pulv. Antimonialis, do Ipecacuanha, Pill Boxes, Pearl Barley, Quick Silver, Red Sanders, Rosin Yellow, do White, Spts Lavender compd. Spts. Nitre, bottles, do in vials, Soda Powders, Spts. Vol. Aromatic, Stoughton's Bitters, in vials, do. in qrt. bottles, Spts. Hartshorn, Squills Extract Elaterium, Durable Ink, Salt Petre, SULPHATE QUININE, *Swaim's Panacea*, Sal. Eratus, Tapioca, Tart. Emetic, Tart. Salts,

PAINTS, &C.

Gum Copel, do Shellac, do Terra de Scienna, Prussian Blue, Verdigris, do distilled, Stone Ochre, Glue, Umber Turk, Drop Lake, Copel Varnish, Yellow Ochre, Red Lead, Litharge, Vermillion, Annatto, Spanish Whiting, Sugar Lead, White Vitriol, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Crom. Yellow, Patent Yellow, Gold Leaf, Silver do Rose Pink, Rotten Stone, C. H. Pencils, Paint Brushes, Sponge, fine, Wafers, Nutmegs, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, Lamp Black, Court Plaster.

December 6. 61if

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of five miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in business, under the firm of A. PATTERSON & CO.

G. T. HEARSEY,
A. PATTERSON.
Cheraw, Nov. 21, 1825.

WHOLESALE STORE,
Corner of Front and Church streets, Cheraw.

A. PATTERSON & CO.

Offer for sale, a general and extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Nails, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c.

This establishment being devoted to a business exclusively WHOLESALE, and having arrangements for constant supplies, on the most advantageous terms, is offered with confidence, as worthy the attention and notice of the Merchants of that part of the interior country, which is connected with this place as a market for its produce.

Purchasers for cash or approved paper will be furnished with assortments at such prices as will not fail to be satisfactory.

Nov. 21, 1825. 4i65

DR. J. D. BOYD

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Medicines to the Counting-room of the Store house, formerly occupied by John Boyd, but now occupied by J. D. Boyd & Co.

The Doctor still continues the practice of Physic, and will attend to all applications with as much promptitude as possible.

Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1825. 61if

Pocket Book found,

NEAR to the subscriber's, living 8 miles south of Charlotte, on the leading road from Camden to Charlotte, supposed to be the property of Pleasant Robison, of Guilford county, N. C. The owner, by proving property and paying for this publication, can have it.

AUGS. ALEXANDER.
Dec. 19, 1825. 3t65

A Bargain for Sale.

WILL be sold, by private contract, a negro WOMAN, and her child three years old. She is a good cook, washer, ironer and seamstress, warranted of honest character, and no runaway. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to Mr. Isaac Hyams in Charlotte, and where the property may be seen.

3t65 MICH'L. O'FARRELL.

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.
Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

J. F. & John Lippitt,
HAY-STREET FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bush'ls Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
t72—price adv. $4.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

EBENEZER ACADEMY.

Wishing to gain an important object, in the good classification of the students who enter Ebenezer Academy, its Teachers would occupy the public attention, at this time, while they announce, among other things, their request that parents would endeavor, as much as possible, to enter their sons only at the beginning of a quarter. Entering without concerted views, students unnecessarily multiply classes, and diminish their prospect of the greater benefit, in being well classed. It is hoped that all entrances, hereafter, will be so timed, as to be dated early in January, April, July, or October. Those who are conversant with the interior of our Academic and Collegiate Seminaries, know well the importance of such regulations. The first quarter in 1826 will commence on the 9th of January.

The Teachers of this Academy would avail themselves of this occasion also to announce, to the public, its prosperous condition. A considerable enlargement of its buildings has been lately made, and is still going on. On the ground floor of the main building are three tuition rooms, and a Post-Office apartment; and above these are a Library and Apparatus room in the body of the belfry, and a large space intended to be improved for apartments for classes in their hours of study. Of the tuition rooms, one is very spacious, and is named *Fayette Hall*. On its interior it is designed to inscribe Synopses of all the Figures and Diagrams pertaining to the Sciences, with a view of facilitating a concatenation of ideas in any branch of Science. A new set of Globes, on an original plan, with Manuals of Geography and Astronomy correspondent, have been ordered from Europe, and are daily expected. Two Debating Societies and a Bible Class are now in operation. At our Examinations and Exhibitions the students present original pieces of their own composition; and, on such occasions, those who are ready for an honorable dismissal, are publicly named, and presented with such certificates as their standing demands. It is also in contemplation to examine the students, hereafter, on the subjects of the Academical Lectures. These regulations strongly stimulate the students, both to mental and moral excellence. In short, whatever is necessary to make the good scholar and good citizen, shall be entered into the course of a student at Ebenezer Academy.

As yet there has been no *reverse* of that public opinion which has given a large and steady growth to this Academy, in seven years of its continued standing.—Whenever that public opinion shall revert so far, that it does not recognize this as a substantial Seminary of learning, we will await its award, and retire to another sphere of labor. We see nothing of this reverse as yet. The number of students attached to the Academy is fifty-five, and the number is increasing. The resources of its numbers are multiplying, and promise us a long and large support. When finished completely, our Academy will present an imposing *exterior*, which, no exertions shall be spared, to support by its *character*.

In anticipation of our fair prospects, and to meet present applications, Capt. Charles M. Hart has purchased, for a Boarding Establishment, the buildings and premises lately owned by Mason and Bailey, and located within a few hundred yards of the Academy. He will board a large number of students, and will regulate the Establishment by strict rules.—On the premises of the Academy, and within a quarter of a mile, there are several houses where students can board and be also under the inspection of the Teachers. The public need not be under any apprehension that the Academy has suspended its exercises, if we should be silent in the public prints for the lapse of a year. As our Legislature, at its last session, liberally granted us the the escheated property of York District, till it amounts to $10,000, we could not be otherwise than highly stimulated to a *perseverance*, which would vest those funds, when evolved, in a substantial and *permanent* Academy. An annual notice should be sufficient to keep our Academy before the public eye. If there be any material alteration in the affairs of the Academy, notice will be given in due time. Boarding still continues at $70 per annum, and Tuition at $24. The health of our settlement preserves its uniform character. Proposing these particulars of the Academy to the public, we solicit its continued patronage.

ELEAZAR HARRIS,
WILLIAM MOFFAT,
JAMES C. CAREY, } *Teachers.*

York Disirict, S. C. Nov. 5, 1825.

To the preceding, the subscriber would add, by stating, that the arrangement which introduced two other Teachers into this Academy was not intended to favor any design on his part, to withdraw from very active duty in the Academy. The subscriber will never allow any class to be insulated from himself. He holds the prerogative of calling for the recitation of any class in any department, whenever he thinks proper. His aim is to pervade the establishment, directly and indirectly, with his presence, his labors, and his system of education; not to press it with the dead weight of an incubus. His assistants shall always deserve the public trust, by their talents, learning, assiduity, and good character, as the present assistants do. Mr. MOFFAT was educated partly at this Academy, and knows its mode of education well. He has taught in this State with success, and is now placed here with general approbation. Mr. CAREY was lately a Teacher in the Raleigh Academy, and holds testimonials of a flattering nature from various persons in N. C. to whom he was known as a Teacher. Mr. Moffat and Mr. Carey are both capable of teaching the Latin and Greek Languages, and several of the Sciences; and their Departments are sketched according to their particular excellencies. If a vacancy should, at any time, take place in the Departments which these gentlemen fill, the united efforts of the Trustees and the subscriber will be directed to such a choice, as will fill their places fully to the satisfaction of the public. As the subscriber has allowed no intersection of *another* sphere of usefulness, with that of a Teacher of this Academy, and in so doing has succeeded in rearing it up to its present size, he will indulge the hope, that the same concentration of efforts, for the future, will continue its growth, and base it immovably in the cheerful, steady patronage of an enlightened public.

E. HARRIS.

Communications directed to Ebenezer Academy P. O. and addressed to any of the Trustees, named below, will be duly noticed.

Rev. R. B. Walker, Presd't.
Rev. J. Harris, Secretary.
J. Gallant, Esq.
Mr. R. Wethers,
Col. T. Williams,
Mr. J. H. Barry,
Dr. E. Jennings,
Capt. J. Anderson.

November 5.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

COMMON LAW.

Two objections may be made to the common law as a system of jurisprudence, which are plausible, and deserve to be considered. It may be said that its principles are vague and uncertain, and that it gives the judges, in effect, the power of legislation. To the first it may be replied, as we have said above, that the greater number of contested questions regard the application of a principle, and not the principle itself. But much of the uncertainty of law arises from the narrow limits of our knowledge, and from the unfavorable imperfection and ambiguity of language. In the infinite variety of human actions, no legislator can foresee or provide againt particular cases, and even classes, which are continually arising. He can only establish general principles; and we are not certain, that a general principle can be laid down in terms more accurately than it can be collected from a series of judged cases. The English Statute of Frauds, reputed to be the joint production of Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Francis North, and Sir Leontine Jenkins, and which has been reenacted in nearly the same words by almost every legislature in the Union, is a memorable instance of the imperfection of language. Lord Nottingham nsed to say of it, that every line was worth a subsidy; and the profession and the public have generally acquiesced in the opinion of Lord Kenyon, that 'it is the wisest law in our statue book;' yet it has, without doubt, occasioned as many lawsuits, as there are words in it, and it may probably occasion as many more.—*N. A. Review.*

The following communication to the Legislature of Vermont, by one of its members, is as excellent as it is certainly *unique* in its character:

Mr. BELL informed the House, that he was requested by his Excellency, to invite the members to call and take a social glass of wine at Cottrill's Hotel, and that this invitation was predicated upon the circumstance of his Excellency's being about to relinquish the Gubernatorial Chair.—*The House concurred.*

The sage Chilo, hearing a person say that he had no enemy, asked him, if he had then no friend; thinking that friendships and enmities necessarily followed, and were dependent on each other.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.—Mr. Jones of Rowan presented a bill for the better protection of Public Bridges owned by individuals or corporations and prescribing the punishment for burning the same.

Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the security of persons purchasing slaves, sold by virtue of executions issued by Justices of the Peace—which bills were read the fist time.

The bill to authorize the building of a Toll Bridge over the river Cape Fear and to incorporate a company for that purpose, and the bill authorizing the Trustees of the Salisbury Accademy to raise by way of lottery $10,000 were ordered to be enrolled. They are therefore laws.

Mr. Hill of Franklin from the committee on Education, reported a bill to create a fund for the establishment of Common Schools and for the support thereof—which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.—Mr. Pickett presented a bill to extend the provisions of an act passed in 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to lands—which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 10th section of an act passed in 1806, directing the manner in which the clerks of the Superior Courts shall be appointed, &c. was read the second time and indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, Yeas 31, Nays 19.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.—The bill to amend an act concerning the town of Salisbury, passed in 1822, chap. 52d, and for other purposes, was ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pickett in the Chair, to take into consideration the bill to create a fund for the establishment and support of common Schools, &c. which was reported with an amendment to the House by the Chairman, and on motion of Mr. Sneed, ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1785 concerning Roads, and the bill to amend an act passed in 1824, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between Lincoln and Burke, were indefinitely postponed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.—Mr. Hill of Stocks, from the committee on the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States as respects the election of President and Vice President, reported the resolution introduced by Mr. Wilson, which had been submitted for their consideration, without amendment—which, on motion of Mr. Pickett, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to amend an act appointing Sheriffs and directing their duty in office and compelling them to give sufficient security for the discharge of their public duties.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.—Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill limiting the time within which prosecutions for certain offences shall be commenced, reported the same with sundry amendments, which were agreed to and the bill read the third time.

The engrossed bill to encourage the publication of a historical and scientific work on this State, was read the second time. This bill, as it came from the House of Commons, authorised Mr. Murphey to raise by lottery, the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of carrying his views into effect. On motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, the bill was amended by striking out *twenty-five thousand* and inserting *fifteen thousand*. Mr. Hill of Franklin moved for its indefinite postponment, which was negatived. Mr. Ward moved to amend the bill farther by empowering the Governor to raise by lottery the first mentioned sum, and loan the same to Mr. Murphey without interest for six years, upon condition that he give security for the publication of the work; and that when the work is completed, copies of the same should be taken by the State to the value of $20,000. On this amendment the votes were equal, and the Speaker decided in the negative. Mr. Forney moved a new section which was agreed to, limiting the classes of the Lottery to *three* drawings. The bill then passed its second reading, Yeas 31, Nays 24. The bill was then read the third time, and Mr. Hill moved to add a third section, that the benefits of the act should not vest in Mr. Murphey until he conveys to the Governor, for the use of the State, all right of possession to all documents, &c. concerning the aforesaid history, he may possess at his death, provided he die before the completion of the work—which was carried. A motion was made to lie on the table and an amendment proposed to restrict the management of the Lottery to native born citizens of North-Carolina, but both were negatived. The bill passed its 3d reading 32 to 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.—Mr. W. W. Jones presented a bill to make an appropriation for clearing out the flats below Wilmington.

Mr. Wilson, a bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Wilkes.

Mr. Scott from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill directing the manner in which costs of suits decided in the Supreme Courts shall hereafter be collected and paid over, [Provides that Sheriffs in all executions from the Supreme Court shall pay into the office of the Superior Court from whence an appeal was taken, the costs due in said Court.]

Mr. Swain, from the Select committee on the subject, reported a bill to erect part of the counties of Buncombe and Burke into a separate and distinct county. This bill wae read the first time and indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Drake.

Mr. Spruill from the select committee on the subject, reported that it is inexpedient to establish a Penitentiary at this time.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of John Mac Rae of Fayetteville, stating he is about to publish a Map of the State, and asking for a loan of 3,000 dollars to enable him to effect the work. Referred to a select committee.

Unfavorable reports were made on the petition of William Hooker and others, and the memorial of the officers of the Sunday School Union of Orange.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.—Mr. Holland presented a bill to amend the 9th section of an act passed in 1777, directing the method of electing Members of Assembly. [Proposes that the polls may be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of the hour now specified.]

Mr. Gordon presented a bill which was read three times, to amend an act passed in 1813, for the better regulation of the town of Wilkesboro.'

Mr. Donoho from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom a resolution of the House on the subject was referred, reported a bill directing the Board of Internal Improvement to make contracts with such persons as may hereafter undertake any of the public improvements in this state and to take bond and security for the performance of the same.

William Newton Parks was elected Colonel of Cavalry of the 11th Brigade.

The bill prescribing the duty of the Attorney General was read the second time and amended by repealing the parts of acts under which the Solicitor General is appointed, so as to appoint two Solicitors for the third and fourth circuits, and the bill as amended passed its third reading.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.—Mr. Picot from the select committee, reported a bill authorizing a loan to J. Mac Rae to aid him in the publication of a Map of this State.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the first section of an act passed in 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.—The bill to make an appropriation for clearing out the Flats below Wilmington, was read the second time. Mr. Boon moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 62 to 45.

The bill to prevent protracted litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and reported with sundry amendments to the House. After some debate, Mr. Picot moved for its indefinite postponement, which was carried 62 to 47.

Mr. Martin from the select committee to whom was referred the bill to compel certain officers therein named, to make out their fee bills in dollars and cents, reported the bill without amendment and recommended its passage, and the bill was read the first time.

Mr. Scott from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws as to prevent, as far as possible, frivolous and malicious prosecutions going into court, reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject—which report was concurred in.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.—Mr. A. Moore, presented a bill to alter the time of electing the members of the General Assembly. [Proposes that they be held in November, instead of August.]

Mr. Stedman presented a bill to prevent persons from educating slaves.—Rejected on its first reading.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.—The bill to create a fund for the establishment of Common Schools, was received from the Senate and read the first time.

The bill to regulate the hire of slaves was indefinitely postponed. 84 to 25.

A Whale.—Capt. Hobron of the whale ship Neptune of New-London, has written home, that on the 12th of August, he fell in with a school of Sperm Whales; he lowered his boat and soon fastened to one:—the line got round the loggerhead and took the boat down, and with it Nathan Fish, the steersman. The boat appeared in about 20 minutes, and he with it, but before the boat could be turned the whale took both down again. When the whale rose the second time the unfortunate man was cut loose, of course drowned. The line was found wound round his finger and that holding only by a part of the skin. He was one of the best men on board.

The public may ere long, look for another "WAVERLY NOVEL;" the author is said to be engaged in a work, the scene of which is laid on the shores of Fife.

U. S. Gaz.

General Intelligence.

By the brig Merced, which arrived at New-York from Cadiz, papers to the 19th of November have been received. The following are extracts:

CADIZ, NOV. 15.—Extract of a private letter from Trieste, dated the 4th inst:—Missolonghi sustains and defends itself valiantly. Several Austrian vessels have been taken by the Greeks. The brig Severo, one of our best vessels, on her return from Smyrna with thirty Turkish passengers, fell in with an armed Greek vessel. An engagement ensued, in which she was captured, the crew put to the sword, and the brig sunk. Only three of the Turkish passengers were preserved in the hope of obtaining a large ransom for them.

Gibraltar, Oct. 27.—Yesterday 9 Spanish merchant vessels were captured by the Colombian cruisers, one alone escaped, and owed her salvation to our batteries, which were opened upon the privateers. It is no longer possible to bear these repeated captures.

Nov. 10.—The ship Governor Strong, Capt. Daniel Coffin, which arrived here from Marseilles, with a cargo of wine and oil, for New-Orleans, parted her cable in a gale and went ashore near the Castle of San Felipe. It is supposed that she has experienced some damage.

We have received the most disastrous accounts of a famine which now prevails in Barbary to such an extent, that the wretched inhabitants of Tangier drop down dead in the streets. A subscription has been opened here for their relief.

From Buenos Ayres, papers have been received at New-York, to the 5th ultimo, inclusive. A great battle was fought a short time previously, between a force of 2000 Brazilian cavalry, commanded by Col. Dentos Manuel, and an equal force of the Monte Videans (or Banda Orientalists) under the command of Gen. Lavalleja, in which a decisive victory was gained by the latter. The Brazilian army sustained a loss of 400 men killed, and 470 taken prisoners, including 52 officers, with 2000 stand of arms, 10 pieces of artillery, &c. The loss of the Orientalists was comparatively small, amounting to thirty killed and seventy wounded.

From Buenos Ayres.—In addition to the battle between the Brazilian and Banda Oriental troops, we learn, by the last arrival at New York, that the government of Buenos Ayres was about to issue a manifesto, claiming the right to the jurisdiction of Montevideo, and avowing the intention of aiding the Patriots in their efforts to wrest it from the dominion of the Emperor; and that a serious war was, therefore, likely to ensue between the two governments. A Brazilian squadron of 15 sail lay before Buenos Ayres.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 16.

Surrender of St. Juan de Uloa.—We have the satisfaction to announce that the Spaniards have been forced to abandon the last strong hold they possessed on this side of the whole continent of America. The Castle of St. Juan de Uloa, which has for a long time annoyed the commerce of Mexico, and commanded the entrance into the port of Vera Cruz, was surrendered to the Mexicans on the 17th ult. This agreeable intelligence is by Capt. Fosdick, of the ship Francis, from New-Orleans. He was boarded on the 4th inst. off Havana, by the Mexican brig of war Victory, Capt. Thomas, from Vera Cruz, bound to Havana, with a flag of truce, having on board Gen. Coppinger, the late Governor, and the officers of the Castle. The troops composing the garrison, who were reduced to a few men, were on board of a transport, which separated from the brig the day before.

BOSTON, DEC. 12.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER MINES.—Captain FORD, of the brig Colon, who arrived at this port yesterday, informs that a few days previous to his departure, a large quantity of silver was found on the surface of the earth, about 14 miles from Coquimbo, by a muleteer, who made known his good fortune at Coquimbo, and had been offered thirty thousand dollars for the discovery. It was reported about the time the Colon sailed, that four or five valuable mines had been traced from the silver found on the surface, which promised to be almost inexhaustible. One of these was discovered by Mr. Frost, an American merchant at Coquimbo, and it was supposed he would obtain a grant to work it, as others had done. People were flocking to the place from Coquimbo in search of silver, so that it was difficult to get any business transacted.

Horrid Murder and Suicide.—Extract of a letter from a young lady in Springfield, Mass. dated Dec. 17.—"Yesterday my eyes beheld such a sight as I never before witnessed—it was the corpses of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard. The circumstances are as follows: Last Tuesday, Mrs. Leonard attended meeting in the evening; on account of the ill treatment of her husband, she tarried with her brother over night. In the morning Mr. Leonard came to her and requested her to go home. He appeared very pleasant that morning. She went immediately home. The children went to school, and left Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Harriet, (about ten years old, who was unwell,) and the babe about one year old. Mrs. L. got her bench and tubs to go to washing, when Mr. L. came in with an axe behind her, and struck her on the side of the head—she raised her hand to her head, to defend it from the blow, as he struck her with the head of the axe, and broke her fingers—she fell senseless to the floor. He then struck her twice on the side of the face, which knocked her jaw in, and bruised her shockingly, and said 'd—n you, I guess you are dead now;' then took his axe and carried it out and laid it in the back shed—he came in, took his razor from the mantel-piece, stood facing Harriet, who lay on the bed, drew the razor twice across his throat, then fell to the floor. As soon as he fell, Harriet went and took the babe out of the cradle, and ran crying murder! Mrs. L. has seven children to mourn her loss. His corpse was carried and buried on a hill—her corpse was carried to the meeting house, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sprague."

The feelings of the inhabitans of the central part of Washington were painfully excited, on Saturday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. by the sudden death of Dr. THOMAS WEBB, who lately kept a respectable Druggist's Shop, near Brown's Tavern. He died by his own hand, having shot himself through or near the heart, with a horse-pistol. No cause has been assigned for this act of desperation. The deceased was on a highly respectable family, some of whom reside among us, and whose distress of the occasion may be well conceived. *Nat. Intel.*

The Democratic Press mentions another robbery of a wagoner, near Philadelphia, by two villains, armed with knives and pistols, of 75 dollars in money. He entreated them to allow him something to bear his expenses home, as he had fifty miles to travel; but their generosity extended only to 75 cents.

Beware of counterfeit 100 *dollar notes.*—Counterfeit 100 dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank at Winchester, were detected at the bank on Tuesday. Two notes of that description were contained in a package sent from the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and upon first sight were pronounced by the officers to be base counterfeits. They are signed "*P. N. Nicholas,*" *whereas the branch bank at Winchester never issued any* 100 *dollar notes with that signature,* but all signed *Benj. Hatcher.* Two other striking defects in the notes were visible to the officers; but the difference in the signatures is enough to put the public on their guard.

Winchester Republican.

FIRE AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 23.—About twelve o'clock last night, Vincent, the sergeant of the guard on duty at the Capitol, perceiving an unusual light in the apartment of the Library of Congress, alarmed the Librarian, who instantly came to the spot, and, on opening the doors, perceived a part of the gallery, (of wood,) which runs round the apartment, to be on fire. He immediately removed the books in the alcove adjoining; and, the alarm being spread, the citizens promptly assembled. An engine and hose were brought, and by the very active exertions of the firemen, aided by a number of Members of Congress, who vied with one another in their exertions to save the Library, the flames were extinguished in less than an hour.

Very few of the Books, and those of little value, are consumed. Many of them, of course, are injured by the wet, and by a hasty removal; but the loss is trifling, to what might have been expected. The ceiling of the Saloon is partly destroyed, & one of the alcoves, of this beautiful apartment. It is believed that the fire originated from a candle, left in the gallery by a gentleman who was reading there till a late hour, and which, being up stairs, was not noticed when the Library was closed. *Nat. Int.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A conflagration more extensive in its ravages than any which had been previously experienced in this city for several years, commenced on Sunday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and continued burning until nearly 4 o'clock, before its destructive progress could be arrested.—It commenced in a fruit shop, occupied by Mr. Jno. Vigneau, near to the corner of Lamboll-st. on the West side of King-st.—The wind being at N. E. the flames were carried immediately over a mass of wooden buildings, extending to South-Bay, and the entire square bounded on the East by King-street, on the South by South-Bay-street, and on the North by Lamboll-street, with the exception of four dwelling-houses, nearest to Legare-street, was entirely destroyed. Besides the buildings burnt in this square, 3 dwelling houses on the East side of King-st. nearly opposite to where the fire originated, and the large mansion of Capt. F. SALTUS, on the South side of South-Bay-street, (occupied by Mr. ROGER HERIOT,) with some of the adjoining o buildings, were destroyed. Another wooden dwelling house, belonging to Captain SALTUS, and nearly adjoining the one destroyed, was preserved, by the unremitted exertions of the Hose Company. Several other houses adjoining the scene of conflagration, were repeatedly on fire, but were finally saved by the exertions of the citizens, aided, by the Hose, Engine, and Axe Companies.

It is not ascertained how the fire originated—no one slept in the front building, in which it commenced, nor was there any fire or candle in it after half past 8 o'clock in the evening; the flames were discovered by a watchman about half past 12 o'clock. The night was severely cold, the wells in that neighborhood, which are by no means numerous, were generally low, and soon exhausted; and unfortunately, it was low tide at the time the fire was raging—these circumstances added much to the difficulty of arresting its progress; and it is matter of congratulation, under all these discouragements, that its ravages were not more extensive.

Charleston Courier.

The Custom-House—Some hints recently dropped by the Editor of the Democratic Press, have led to suspicious of the management of the concerns of the Custom-Houses generally; and the following, copied from the Press of Thursday last, is of too serious a nature to be permitted to go uncontradicted. If the thing be as stated, it is high time the corrective was applied: if it be not, let the statement be decisively refuted.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 15.—It is now said, and confidently said, that the China Merchant who lately failed in this city, has taken, or caused to be taken, without having given the required securities, from the Custom House Stores, seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty packages!! Can this be possible? Half the amount, or one half of that half, would be scarcely credible, yet the whole amount is boldly affirmed. It is further said, we hope for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of public credulity, and not because it has any foundation in truth, that certificates, proper Custom House Certificates, were obtained to accompany the seventeen thousand packages thus taken from the Public Stores. Strange and incredible as are those rumors, yet others still more strange and incredible, are currently circulated, listened to with avidity, yea, and credited generally.—There will be no end to these stories until the public, from authority, are satisfied as to the real state of things. We hope Congress will not be long before they institute an inquiry upon so liberal a scale, as not merely to embrace this case, but the whole system of collecting the revenue. *Press.*

On this subject, the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday affords the following additional information:

"We can see no good reason why it should not be stated that the name of the Merchant who has failed is Edward Thompson, as that fact is well and generally known in Philadelphia. We also think, that justice to the respectable Collector of Philadephia, a veteran officer of the Revolution, requires that it should be explained, as we are informed is the fact, that he is not justly chargeable with any impropriety of conduct official or otherwise, in regard to the removal of any merchandise before the duties payable thereon were secured. The Philadelphia editors, we hope, will not neglect this act of justice.

[It is said that the government will lose the enormous sum of $900,000 by the failure of Mr. Thompson.]

The public have been apprised of the loss of a packet containing money, that was mailed at Fayetteville for Newbern, N. C. on the 9th of April, 1824, of its long disappearance, and of its recent recovery.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that its detention is ascertained to have been the effect of accident entirely.

Letters of inquiry were addressed, we understand, by the Post Master General to all the Post Masters on the several routes between the two places, from an answer to one of which it appears, that on the removal of a Post Office desk in October last, the packet was found unopened between the desk and the wall, and was immediately forwarded to the place of its destination.

We further learn, that the management of this office has always exhibited diligence and fidelity, and that the character of the Post Master is held in high esteem by his neighbors, and by distinguished citizens of this State.

Nat. Journal.

Criminal Law.—The Legislature of Vermont have adopted a new criminal code, abolishing capital punishments in every case but murder in the first degree, and arson of dwelling houses, causing death. The penalties of other crimes consist chiefly in imprisonment for a greater or less period. *Raleigh Reg.*

The total of the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1825, is to be 569,259 bales, being an increase of 60,091 bales on the crop of the preceding year.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1826.

No Washington papers, with the exception of a solitary Intelligencer, were received by the last mail, and only one or two papers, of any description, north of Raleigh.

The Legislature.—This body probably closed its labors on Tuesday last. The session has been protracted to an unusual length; and although but few acts of general importance, have been passed, yet much mischief has been prevented. The project of a Bank of the State, has been defeated—Internal Improvements, notwithstanding the blow aimed at them by the Governor, have been sustained; and the proposition to "drain the state," has been permitted to sink unhonored into oblivion. If the good, therefore, which has been done, be mostly of a negative kind, our representatives are not the less entitled to the approbation of their constituents; for if circumstances prevented their consummating any measure of great public good, yet credit is due them for defeating projects fraught with evil.

The subject of Public Education has doubtless been laid over to the next session; it has, however, been brought before the public in such a way as to excite attention and elicit discussion. It is probable, therefore, that by next winter, public opinion will have been so well ascertained, either for or against the system, that the legislature can act on it understandingly and definitively. That the plan proposed and published, will be generally approved, can hardly be expected: it will be misrepresented, as it already has been; and various circumstances will combine to stir up against it a formidable opposition: it is to be hoped, however, that its merits and defects will be fully discussed in the newspapers, so that whatever may be the public decision, it will not be the effect of rashness and prejudice.

Another important subject brought before the legislature, is the bill to establish a Medical Board in this state; but having to encounter strong prejudices, it will most likely be permitted to sleep quietly on the Speaker's table until the next session.

The appointment of RUFUS KING, as Minister to Great Britain, has been confirmed by the Senate, without a division. This will be disagreeable intelligence to some, who flattered themselves with the hope, that the administration would encounter a powerful opposition in the Senate. The paper shots of the Enquirer can now be directed to some other object; at the same time, he can continue to sound the alarm in his "*Crisis*," and prophesy evil to the country, because the "sceptre has departed from Judah," and Virginia influence is no longer in the ascendant.

The editor of the *Carolinian* deems it a just subject of complaint, that none of the fraternity of *printers* in this state have been honored with a seat in the legislature. He thinks that a "few printers in the Assembly, or even *one*," would do the state some service, and that thus "order and *harmony* might be restored to our councils:"—agreeing with our brother editor in the premises, only remarking, *en passant*, that printers are not generally considered very great promoters of *harmony*, *out* of our public councils, whatever they may be *in*, we would respectfully recommend him to the borough of Salisbury at the next election, confidently trusting, that the electors will gladly seize the opportunity of conferring *merited* honor on the fraternity of printers in this state, in the elevation of their worthy brother.

Mr. *Kean* made his appearance on the Boston stage on Wednesday, the 21st ult. but was neither permitted to make his proffered apology nor to "play his part." He attempted twice to be heard, but in vain; and the disposition manifested by the audience was so alarming, that he fled from the house, and left the town the same evening. After this, a scene of uproar and confusion, beggaring all description, ensued—the mob outside made a forcible entry—the lights were put out—the chandeliers broken—the benches uprooted—the windows smashed—and a real set-to commenced in the dark. At length, those who first had possession of the theatre, perceiving the battle was going against them, decided on a retreat, which was effected, partly by leaping out at the windows, and the mob were left undisputed masters of the house. The riot at New-York was mere children's play compared with that at Boston.

The Supreme Court of North-Carolina convened in this city, on Monday last—all the Judges present. The following gentlemen obtained licenses to practice Law:

In the Superior Courts.

Edward G. Pasteur, Newbern.
John Rains, do.
Henry A. Martin, Stokes.
K. B. Murchison, Moore.
Samuel Silliman, Rowan.

In the County Courts.

Henry Giles, Rowan.
Hugh Meenan, Salisbury.
Washington Harris, Cabarrus.
Wm. D. Pickett, Anson.

[*Raleigh Star.*

The bill altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly of this State, has passed both Houses and is therefore a law. In pursuance to the provisions of this bill, the next Legislature will meet on the last Monday of December, 1826, Chritmas-day, and annually on the 2d Monday in January, thereafter.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the bill vesting the right of electing Sheriffs in the people, and the bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, were indefinitely postponed; and in the Senate, the bill confining the practice of the Attorney General to the Supreme Court and repealing the act creating the office of Solicitor General so as to appoint two Solicitors for the 3d and 4th Circuits, was indefinitely postponed.

Raleigh Register, Dec. 12.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned on Thursday night last, after a laborious session of nearly seven weeks. During its session 136 acts were passed, many of them of an important and interesting nature. Among the most important are the act to lay off the State into Congressional Districts; the act creating a Board of Public Works and providing for the commencement of a system of Internal Improvement; the act authorising a Canal from the Savannah river to the Alatamaha; the act incorporating the Mexico Atlantic company; the act to lay out a Central Canal or Railway thro this state; the act extending the time to fortunate drawers in the Land Lotteries of 1818, 1819, and 1821; the act incorporating the Macon Bank; the act granting Banking privileges to the Fire and Marine Insurance company of Savannah; the act to regulate the licensing of physicians to practice physic in this state, &c. &c.

Georgia Patriot.

Kentucky.—From the seat of government of this state our dates are to the 7th of the month, at which time discord still prevailed between the two branches of the Legislature—the old Court party having a majority of about 24 in the House of Representatives, and the new Court a majority of 2 or 3 votes in the Senate. In the former body, by a still larger majority, resolutions have been adopted, cautioning and advising the Auditor and Treasurer of the State not to pay the salaries of the Judges of the new Court; also, expressing an opinion in favor of the power of the Judges of the old Court to coerce a restoration of the papers, records, and public property, taken from their old clerk by the clerk of the new Court; also, expressing the opinion that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives, ought all to resign their offices at the close of the present session, and that they be invited to do so. A state of great exasperation of the two parties, one against another, appears to exist at Frankfort.

[*Nat. Intell.*

Indiana.—When the French first visited this country, it was inhabited by various tribes of Indians, who, divided among themselves by petty animosities, were unable to oppose the settlements of the new comers. The principal tribes were the Kickappoos, the Piankeshaws, the Musqeiturs, and Onitanons, whose warriors amounted to upwards of 1200. It is said that the country lying between the Mississippi and the Wabash, being claimed by the Indians of both these rivers, it was mutually agreed that it should become the prize of the victors in a pitched battle. The ground on which Fort Harrison now stands was chosen as the theatre of the combat—upwards 1000 warriors entered the lists on each side. They fought from the rising to the setting sun, when the Indians of the Wabash were declared conquerors, having 7 surviving, while the warriors of the Mississippi were reduced to 5. The bodies of the slain were collected and interred in the neighboring mounds. Such is the traditionary account, no doubt embellished in its progress downwards, of an engagement that appears, from other proofs, to have taken place in that vicinity, and to have resulted in the destruction of many human beings.

Nat. Journal.

The Knoxville Register informs us that the Engineers which the General Government has sent into the State of Tennessee are delighted with the road from Knoxville to Calhoun, which they describe as presenting advantages equal, if not superior, to any in the world, for the construction of a road. Should they be as well satisfied with the other parts of the route, after they quit the limits of Tennessee, it is confidently expected that the great road will pass thorugh that State.

Gen. William Barton, a citizen of this state, a valuable and intrepid officer of the Revolution, and commander of the expedition which captured Gen. Prescott on Rhode Island, after an absence of near fourteen years, most of which has been passed at Danville, Vt., where he has resided within the limits of the jail, being imprisoned for debt, has been released by the munificence of Lafayette, and returned to this town on Friday last. Lafayette is said to have remitted the sum necessary for his discharge after embarking on board the Brandywine, to the Adjutant General of Vermont.

[*Providence (R.I) American.*

Culpable Carelessness.—A family in Belfast, Me. were lately accidentally poisoned with arsenic and but for the presence of necessary antidotes, would probably all have died. It appears the mother had prepared arsenic with flour to poison rats, and placed the saucer containing it upon a shelf, whence it was taken the next morning by the house keeper, as pure flour, and put in butter melted for toast, of which the family partook.

PARTIES.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser, remarking upon the exertions of some presses to keep up political parties, because, "*there must be always two sides*," says—"By 'two sides' we must suppose is meant 'a right side' and a 'wrong side.'" The Commercial is mistaken. The meaning is, an *in*-side and an *out*-side.—*Balt. Pat.*

"Two pence for my cresses," cried a little boy in the streets of Philadelphia, one day—he is now an eminent merchant, and worth millions of pence. "La! pa. how mean it looks to see that little boy crying cresses for two pence"—that person died a poor creature in jail. Learn this lesson. Two pence is but the beginning of shillings, of fortune—fortune of ease and luxury. Look well then to your two pences, and fear not. But neglect them, and they neglect you—they come not like the physician, in the hour of adversity, but when the sun is up, and the day of health lasts.

DIED,

Near Charlotte, on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, about 40 years of age. How truly is it remarked by one of the ancient poets, that "life is but the dream of a shadow, a sublime image, and which paints with a single stroke all the nothingness of man."

[COMMUNICATED.

On the 27th ult. at the seat of Dr. John Scott, about 3 miles from Salisbury, Mrs. ELIZA SCOTT, wife of the Doctor, in the 27th year of her age. Mrs. Scott was an amiable and highly esteemed woman—as much and as deservedly so, as any lady in the county. She has left a kind and affectionate husband, two small children, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends, to deplore her premature decease.

In Surry county, on the 18th of Nov. the Rev. James Parks, aged 58 years and 9 months, who had been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 41 years. He left a wife and nine children to deplore his loss.—*Carolinian.*

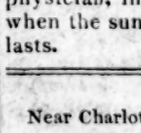
Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 19th day of this month, at the late residence of John Kendrick, Esq. deceased, a number of valuable *Negroes, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep,* Bacon, one Wagon and gears, one Gig and harness, and a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Corn and Fodder, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. SMITH, Executor of
John Kendrick, deceased.

Jan. 6, 1826. 2t66

Notice.



ON Friday, the 27th day of January, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 9 miles south of Charlotte, between Mason's ferry road and the Old Nation road, my Plantation, consisting of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land; together with my whole stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Fodder, farming utensils; also, valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY MARKS.

Jan. 6, 1826. 3t67

Look Sharp!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and make payment.

DAVID PARKS.

December 24, 1825. 3t65

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Dec. 29.—Cotton, sales 12½ a 00 Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super. 5½ Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 12 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Dec. 27.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 13; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

REMARKS.

During the last week, considerable Cotton was brought to market, and sold readily at 12½ to 13 cents—two Tow Boats of the Charleston, have arrived with full freight, and will leave in a day or two with full cargoes of Cotton.

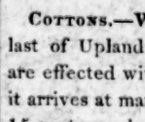
Charleston, Dec. 26.—Cotton, 13½ a 14½; corn, 67 a 69; bacon, 6 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 28 a 30; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11, muscovado, 10 a 11, loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 00, Turk's Island, 50 a 00; molasses, 40.

REMARKS.

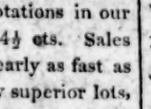
COTTONS.—We repeat our quotations in our last of Upland Cottons, 13½ a 14½ cts. Sales are effected within this range, nearly as fast as it arrives at market; and for very superior lots, 15 cents can be obtained. The demand, however, did not appear to be quite so good at the close of the week. In Long Staple Cottons, little or nothing has as yet been done—some few sales of Maines have been made at 30 a 32 cts.; but in the finer descriptions, no transactions calculated to establish prices, have taken place.

GROCERIES, &c.—Business has been very dull for some days, and no improvement can be expected until after the holidays. Sugars and Coffee remain about the same as last week—some of the new crop is beginning to come forward. The market is entirely bare of Molasses; a few hhds. brought coastwise, sold for 40 cts. Liverpool coarse Salt sold on Saturday at 45 cents; Turks-Island do. at 50. Whiskey has improved a little; other spirits are without change.

Notice.



WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, HORSES, CATTLE one Wagon, and other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired until the first day of January next, 12 or 15 Negroes, consisting of men, women and boys. Credit will be given and security required.



GEORGE GRAHAM.

January 5, 1826. 2t66

Notice.

To the citizens of Mecklenburg County.

THIS is to inform you, that all those who have not paid their tax for the year 1824, are requested to come forward and make settlements before the February Court, with the respective officers appointed to receive the tax in the different sections of the county, as the situation of our County Claims will not admit of farther indulgence. Those who fail to comply with the above request, will indiscriminately have to pay their tax with cost.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

January 7, 1826. 3t67

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. some of which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of April next.

Abernathy Jacob,
Abernathy Moses,
Abernathy Smith,
Abernathy D. C.
Acre Daniel,
Asbury Daniel,
Anthony Paul,

B.

Brem Jacob, 2
Burns Jacob,
Bennet Abram,
Bumgarner Nancy,
Bauys Spruce,
Bell John,
Blackwood John,
Brage William,
Baker Mary,
Blaylock William,

C.

Carson Eleazer,
Cashon James,
Carpenter Christopher,
Clark Owen,
Caldwell Samuel,
Clark Jyetha,

D.

Dameron Elizabeth,
Delinger Henry,

E.

Ellam James E.

F.

Foster Willis, 2
Fergason Thomas,
Fergason Ann,
Flanagin Philip,
Ford John,
Farewell James,
Fisher William,

G.

Goodson John,
Goodright Jacob,
Gingles Milton,
Gladin Joseph,

H.

Henkle David, Rev.
Hannah John,
Helderman Caleb,
Hawn Jacob,
Hufstutler Henry,
Hullet Samuel,
Howard Joseph,

J.

Jacobs Michal John,
Jones Elisha,

K.

Keer Thomas,
Knox John,

L.

Lutz Jacob,
Lutz David,

M.

Mahar John,

N.

Neidton William,

P.

Parker Asa,

R.

Rabb Judah,
Rocket John, jr.
Richards Felty,
Rudisill Michael,
Rudisel John,

S.

Stephens Andrew R.
Shuford Jacob,
Spratt Hugh,

T.

Thomas Samuel and Robert,

W.

Weer Joseph,
Winson George D.
Warlick Lewis,
Wilson Edwin,
Willis Isaac.

67—3t67

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

Jan. 2, 1826. 4t67

Notice.

THE subscriber, after indulging his debtors a length of time which he did not anticipate, and which they should not have expected, once more would remind them, that they *must* pay him by our next February court. Should they fail to do this, he will be under the necessity of resorting to means for collecting his debts, which will be alike discordant to his feelings and their convenience. He would remind the debtors of the late firm of Smith & Carson, that the goods were sold at cash prices, and prompt payment should be made.

2t65 WM. SMITH.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 31, 1825.

A.

Oswald Alexander,
Jenny Alexander,
Maj. Thos. Alexander,
Sample Alexander,
George L. Alexander,
Wallis Alexander,
Chals. W. H. Alexander,
George Allen 2,
John Allen.

B.

John Baley,
John Black, [2
Mr. Bostwick,
Upton Biram,
John C. Barr,
John W. Brown,
Joseph Blackwood,
Richard Boyles,
Robert H. Burton,
Rev. Archibald Brown,
William Blake,
Allen Baldwin 2,
Wm. T. Blackstock,
James A. Black.

C.

David Chambers,
Job Canon,
James Callis,
Alex. Calder,
David Crenshaw,
John Cagle,
Andrew Clark,
Campbell, Dunkin & Co
Alexander Clendinin,
Jesse Clark.

D.

Col. Davidson, 2
Andrew Dunn,
James Dinkins, 4
Eliza Davis,
James Dorcty,
Waller Davis,
William Darnell,
Doct. Dunlap.

E.

Robert Erwin,
Ezekiel Elms, 2
Stephen Emmerson,

F.

Joseph Flinn,
Doct. Fox,
David Flanikin, 2
Isaac Fraser,
William Flinn, 2
Samuel Frink,
James R. Foster,
Wm. & Eli Forrester.

G.

George Graham,
Samuel Graham,
Aaron Gilliland.

H.

Jacob Hill, 2
Whitmon Hill,
David Harry,
Jacob Helms,
William Hunter, 2
William Hall,
Rederick Hardin,
Reuben Hood, sen.
Levi Henderson,
Thomas Hannoday,
David Harry,
Henry Hewer,
John Hipp,
Mrs. S. Horton,
John W. Herron,
William Hutchison.

J.

William Jamison,
Charlotte Journal.

K.

Mrs. Matilda King,
Marcus T. C. Kennedy,
Robert Kirkpatrick,
Wm. A. Karr,
George Kiker.

L.

Samuel F. Love,
Robert Lindsay,
J. Latter.

M.

Hugh M'Dowell, 3
John Montgomery, 2
James M'Culloch,
Rev. Allen D. Metcalf, [2
George C. Mendenhall,
David M'Knight,
Anna M'Lure,
Jonathan Mize,
John M'Donald,
Guy Maxwell,
Elenor M'Creaken,
Hugh M'Donnald,
William M'Ree,
D. M'Daniel,
Michael M'Leary.

N.

Caleb M. Norwood.

O.

Michael O'Farrel,
Nathan Orr,
John H. Orr,
Mrs. Mary O'Neil,
James W. Orsman,
James Ormand,
James T. I. Orr.

P.

Wilson Parks,
Elizabeth Price,
Mrs. Jane B. Pharr,
Thos. I. Polk, 2
Charley Polk,
John Patterson,
James Potts.

R.

Joseph Ross,
Joseph Reed,
Ezekiel Robison,
William Rues,
William Rice,
John W. Rodgers.

S.

Joseph Smith,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg, [2
Margaret Skally,
Robert Sloan,
Thomas B. Smith,
John Stitt, 3
Richard Singleton,
Bartly Ship,
John Smith,
Edmond Stitt,
Doct. William Smith 6?
John Smith,
William A. Shelby,
John Spears,
Jos. R. Sample,
James Spratt,
John M. Slaughter,
Adam Springs.

T.

Mrs. Jane Trotter,
James Todd,
John M. Thomas,
Mr. Templeton,
J. G. Torrence.

W.

James Wilson, 4
Thomas Wilson,
Matthew Wallace,
John Whitesides,
Whittleton Wiggins,
William Wilson, 2
Jonathan Williams,
William Warwick,
John Williamson,
George Wilson.

150—3t66 WM. SMITH. *P. M.*

North-Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them.—The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

TIDE OF LIFE.

I saw, while the earth was at rest,
And the curtains of heav'n were glowing,
A breeze full of balm from the west,
O'er the face of a sleepy lake blowing;
It ruffled a wave on its shore,
And the stillness to billows was broken;
The gale left it calm as before;
It slept as if never awoken.

Not thus with the dull tide of life;
One cheek may be sorrow'd by weeping,
While free from the breezes of strife,
Another in peace may be sleeping.
The wave once disturbed by the breeze,
Can tranquilly sleep again never,
'Till destiny chill it, and freeze
The calm it had broken forever.

Spoken extempore to a Lady on being asked "What the world was like?"

The world is a prison in ev'ry respect,
Whose walls are the heavens in common;
The gaoler is sin, and the prisoners men,
And the fetters are nothing but—WOMEN.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

THE FATE OF CONQUERORS.

Since the reign of Augustus, the world has seldom been so free from war and bloodshed as at the present moment. The Turks and Greeks, in a small spot on the confines of Europe and Asia, are carrying on a petty warfare; but excepting in that quarter, Europe may be said to enjoy the most profound repose. All the great states, that in their turn have contended for the mastery, are at peace with one another, and most of them are free from internal broils. Asia, Africa, and America, with the exception of a few occasional skirmishes, seem to follow the example of Europe, which, indeed, for ages has not only been the great theatre of war, but the original cause of most of those commotions that have devastated the world. At the present day, when the blessings of peace are so justly appreciated, one is astonished at the madness of the people in following ambitious leaders, to war and death, and disposed to ask, what benefit these leaders themselves derive from the miseries of which their insatiable ambition was so frequently the cause. History, "the great mistress of wisdom," points out two remarkable circumstances in their fate, which cannot fail to strike the most careless observer. Of all the mighty conquerors that have been praised by poets, admired by their followers, and adored for a moment by their countrymen—that have made babes fatherless, wives widows, and carried ruin and devastation in their train—how few have fallen in battle, and yet how few have come to a timely end! Perhaps not one in ten has died a natural death.—They made themselves conspicuous for a time—they marked the age in which they lived; but they seemed to rise above the stream of time rather as beacons to deter, than as guides to be followed. Poison, assassination, or disappointed ambition, commonly put an end to their dazzling career. Witness the fate of those, who, in ancient times, were surnamed the Great, and deemed the first warriors of their age. Cyrus the Great, after conquering Media, Lydia, and Assyria, had his head cut off by a woman, who threw it into a vessel filled with blood, and addressed it in these words, "Go, quench there that thirst for blood which seemed insatiable." Miltiades, who commanded the Athenians at Marathon, and was reckoned the most celebrated general of his age, was accused of treason by the Athenians, and condemned to death.—The sentence was commuted for a fine, which he was unable to pay, and he died in prison. Pausanias, who conquered at Platæa, and slew about 300,000 Persians, was starved to death in the temple of Minerva, whither he had fled to save himself from the fury of his countrymen. Themistocles, who was called the most warlike and courageous of all the Greeks, who destroyed the formidable fleet of Xerxes at Salamis, and slew and drowned countless thousands of Persians, was banished by the capricious Athenians, delivered himself like Napoleon the Great, into the hands of his former enemies, and died (by poison, according to some) in exile.

Epaminondas, the Theban, by his extraordinary talents, raised himself to the first rank in the state, defeated the Lacedemonians at the famous battle of Leuctra, was afterwards accused as a traitor, and about to be condemned to death, when his countrymen pardoned him on account of his former services, and placed him at the head of an army, where he was slain in the 48th year of his age. Philip of Macedon, by his intrigues and arms, conquered all the neighbouring states and finally destroyed the independence of Greece at the battle of Chæronea, was assassinated at the age of forty-seven, when on the point of leading his victorious armies against the barbarians of the East. His son, Alexander the Great, who conquered Asia Minor, Egypt, Media, Syria, Persia, and deemed the world too small for his conquests, was prematurely cut off in the thirty-second year of his age, supposed to have been poisoned at the instigation of his favorite general, Antipater. Pyrrhus, the Epirot, declared by Hannibal the greatest of captains, fell by the hand of a woman. Hannibal himself, the prince of generals, after conquering Spain, and retaining possession of Italy for sixteen years against all the power of the Romans, was defeated by Scipio at Zama, fled to Syria, thence to Bithynia, where he poisoned himself, to elude the swords of his enemies. Scipio, his conqueror, as famous for his virtues as a citizen as his military qualities, was accused of extortion, and was obliged to flee from Rome. He died in exile at Liternum, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and left, as his dying request, that his bones might not be laid with those of his ungrateful countrymen. Mithridates, King of Pontus, by his skill and bravery opposed the Roman power for thirty years, and was declared by his enemies a more powerful and indefatigable adversary than the great Hannibal, Pyrrhus, Perseus, or Antiochus, was doomed to death by his unnatural son, attempted to poison himself, and not succeeding, fell upon his sword (Antiochus was murdered by his followers in the temple of Belus, at Susiana: Perseus was carried captive to Rome, and died in prision.) Scipio, the younger, who went over the ruins of Carthage, of which he had been the unwilling cause, was, after the most astonishing victories, on the point of being made dictator, when he was found dead in his bed, murdered at the instigation of his wife, and the triumvirs, Carbo, Gracchus, and Flaccus.—Cinna was assassinated by one of his own officers. Marius and Sylla, the most cruel of Roman generals, died in their beds; but their death was hastened by excessive drinking, in which they indulged, to blunt the stings of a guilty conscience. For a time the triumvirs Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, governed the world. Crassus was treacherously put to death by Surena.

Pompey the Great, the friend of Cato, who conquered Mithridates, was defeated by Cæsar in the plains of Pharsalia, & assasinated by command of Ptolemy, whom he had protected and placed on the throne. The fate of Cæsar himself is well known. By his astonishing abilities he raised himself to the first rank as a general and an orator. After defeating all his enemies, he triumphed in one day over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain; he conquered three hundred nations, took eight hundred cities, slew a million of men, was created perpetual dictator, and became master of the world. He generously forgave his bitterest enemies, and was assassinated by his most intimate friends in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Cicero was beheaded near Gaeta, and Cato stabbed himself in Utica. Brutus, Cassius, and Anthony fell on their swords. Of the twelve Cæsars, the successive masters of the world, nine suffered a violent death.

O Curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!

Similar instances might be produced in modern times, to show how fortune sports with the destiny of mightiest men; but it will be sufficient to close this moral catalogue with the tragical end of two contemporaries, the greatest commanders, on their respective elements, that the world ever saw. Nelson, by his undaunted courage, his skill and perseverance, raised himself far above all his compeers, defeated every fleet that opposed him, and when at the summit of fame, and the last shot was fired at the enemy, died, at a premature age, of a wound which he had received in battle. Bonaparte, the hero of the age, commanded the most effective and powerful armies that ever went forth in battle, who made and unmade kings at his pleasure, was defeated at Waterloo, banished for ever from his native country, and died of a broken heart on the dreary rocky island of St. Helena. Old Diogenes, in his tub, with a little sunshine, amusing himself with the foibles and frailties of the surrounding multitude, and quietly slipping into his grave at the patriarchal age of ninety-six, had some reason to treat with contempt the vanity of the demi-god Alexander.

Eng. paper.

ANECDOTE OF R. B. SHERIDAN.

[FROM MOORE'S LIFE OF SHERIDAN.]

The Trial of Warren Hastings still "dragged its slow length along," and, in the May of this year (1794) Mr. Sheridan was called upon for his reply on the Begum Charge. It was usual on these occasions, for the Manager who spoke, to be assisted by one of his brother managers, whose task it was to carry the bag that contained his papers, and to read out whatever Minutes might be referred to in the course of the argument. Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor was the person who undertook this office for Sheridan; but, on the morning of the speech, upon his asking for the bag that he was to carry, he was told by Sheridan that there was none—neither bag nor papers. They must manage, he said, as well as they could without them;—and, when the papers were called for, his friend must put the best countenance he could upon it. As for himself, "he would amuse Ned Law—ridicule Plumer's long orations—make the court laugh—please the women, and, in short, with Taylor's aid, would get triumphantly through his task."

His opening of the case was listened to with the profoundest attention; but when he came to contrast the evidence of the Commons with that adduced by Hastings, it was not long before the Chancellor interrupted him, with a request that the printed minutes to which he referred should be read. Sheridan answered that his friend, Mr. Taylor, would read them; and Mr. Taylor affected to send for the bag, while the orator begged leave, in the mean time, to proceed. Again, however, his statements rendered a reference to the minutes necessary, and again he was interrupted by the Chancellor, while an outcry after Mr. Sheridan's bag was raised in all directions. At first the blame was laid on the Solicitor's Clerk—then a message was despatched to Mr. Sheridan's house. In the mean time, the orator was proceeding brilliantly and successfully in his argument; and, on some further interruption and expostulation from the Chancellor, raised his voice and said, in a dignified tone, "On the part of the Commons, and as a Manager of this Impeachment, I shall conduct my case as I think proper. I mean to be correct; and your Lordships, having the printed minutes before you, will afterwards see whether I am right or wrong."

During the bustle produced by the inquiries after the bag, Mr. Fox, alarmed at the inconvenience which, he feared, the want of it might occasion to Sheridan, ran up from the Managers' room, and demanded eagerly the cause of this mistake from Mr. Taylor, who, hiding his mouth with his hand, whispered him, (in a tone of which they alone, who have heard this gentleman relate the anecdote, can feel the full humor,) "The man has no bag!"

The whole of this characteristic contrivance was evidently intended by Sheridan to raise that sort of surprise at the readiness of his resources, which it was the favorite triumph of his vanity to create. I have it on the authority of Mr. William Smythe, that previously to the delivery of his speech, he passed two or three days alone at Wanstead, so occupied from morning till night in writing and reading of papers as to complain in the evenings that he "had motes before his eye." The mixture of real labor with apparent carelessness was, indeed, one of the most curious features of his life and character.

The following will no doubt afford amusement not only to the Farmer but to the general reader. It is extracted from the Report of the Committee on SWINE, of the Worcester (Mass) Agricultural Society:—

The committee on Swine, regret that time will not allow them to give somewhat in detail the history of an animal that has so long been known and esteemed as the Hog. The chase of the Wild Boar has been from the earliest time the exercise of courage and valour. It has employed Kings and Princes, and the destruction of the Boar of Celydon, was a proud feat in the chivalrous life of Mealeager even in the romantic days of Greece. It was this animal that made the most conspicuous figure in the feasts of the Romans in the luxurious days of their glory. And surely if any one may feel the pride of Ancestry, and borrow importance from his *pedigree*, it is the Hog, descended as he is from the monarch of the forest, the play mate of heroes, and the guest at the tables of Emperors and Kings.

But for your committee, their duty has had nothing of romance about it.—They went not forth with lance and mailed armour to the task assigned them; they went not to encounter the Boar of the forest, jealous of the approach of man, but to the plain, fat citizen Hog, whose lair was the bed in the fresh turf that he had rooted out to repose in, and whose only note of defiance was an impatient snuff at being driven from his soft couch to exhibit his form and proportions before them. They did not, however, shrink from their task, although so little fame or glory attended it, and they went through its duties without harm or molestation even in their *Sunday* attire. And now most respectfully beg leave to offer as the result of their examination, the following Report:—

In awarding the premiums, they were thrown into a dilemma, pleasant and yet painful, on account of the great number of very fine animals that were brought under their notice and consideration, and their inability under the regulations of the Society, of awarding any more premiums where so many seemed deserving of them.

After the inimitable delineation of the qualities of the Hog, and his traits of character given by the Committee who had the honor of addressing you the last year, your Committee would deem it supererogatory to add any thing more than their testimony also, to his possessing many of the qualities that distinguish the modern fine gentleman.—They would, however, confine these remarks to *quadrupeds* alone. They did not consider their jurisdiction as extending to any but such swine as were shut up in pens, according to the rules of the Society. They rejoice, however, that owing to the progress of light, and the dissemination of correct agricultural notions, none other were offered for premium, or were for exhibition.

The Committee, however, cannot regret that their province was so limited. They were too much interested in what came legitimately under their consideration, to wish for a moment to enlarge their jurisdiction They do not err when they call the subject of raising and fattening Swine, one of great interest.—In these days, when *eating* seems to be the business of life with so many, an animal that combines so much to love in the way of eating, cannot fail to interest all. Who does not wish to feel a kind of *mouth-watering*, when he thinks of the luscious and tender *hams*, and roasted *spare-rib*, the savory *sausage*, and the long catalogue of cakes, from the simple *dough-nut* downwards, that directly or indirectly owe their existence to the fat unwieldy porker, that reposes before him. And when we, as agriculturalists, reflect that all these are not the result of tender nursing and pampering with rich food, but of the offal of the farm and the refuse of the dairy room, which by a kind of alchymy he transmutes into these rich luxuries, our interest in the animal must be greatly increased.

For ourselves, we can listen with indifference to the praises of the poets who have sung the ambrosial food of the gods and goddesses, for we do not believe that there was in the whole *cook-book* of Jove, a dish that could equal that which any good house-wife of modern days can form without trouble or expense, from the humble animal it has been our duty this day to notice.

And the committee cannot conclude without exhorting all who would live well themselves, and raise up a hardy race, to fill their places after them, to see to it that their *styes* are never tenantless; nor their *pork barrels* empty.

By order of the Committee.
EMORY WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

Portraiture.

DR. CHALMERS.

A correspondent of the U. S. Literary Gazette thus describes the manner and personal appearance of this distinguished occupant of the sacred desk. We think it will scarcely coincide with the preconceived ideas of most who have pictured him only from a knowledge of his works.

"My first sally into the street, was on Sunday morning, to St. John's church, a nondescript piece of architecture, in the eastern part of the city, but the centre of attraction for the many passengers who throng the pavement of the Gallowgate, as they move onward 'to hear Dr. Chalmers.' The steps were thronged by a crowd of reject applicants for admission; the desire of hearing so distinguished a preacher, inducing many struggles to attempt forcing their way in, to the no slight inconvenience of the legitimate pew-holders.

We got in just as the preacher rose to read out the first psalm. The reading was excessively awkward, his voice wretched, and his pronunciation so disfigured by national accent as to be sometimes unintelligible. Still there was a vein of deep and earnest emotion pervading the whole exercise, which made it, to say the least, impressive. His opening prayer I shall remember while I live It was begun in the low husky utterance, which he has entailed on himself by that excessive exertion of the voice which is inseparable from the vehemence of his emotions, and the climax fashion of his interminable sentences. At first he was barely audible; but he seemed to gather strength as he proceeded. There was still, however, a kind of hesitancy in his manner; he seemed to labor with gigantic conceptions, for which even his own lofty expressions were utterly insufficient. His countenance bespoke a solemnized fervency of feeling, such as I had never before seen on human features.—The vehemence of his manner startled me at first—but I soon lost sight of this, and of his accent, and of all that was disagreeably peculiar in his manner. A more sublime address to the throne of Eternal Majesty, I have never heard from the lips of man. The force of the preacher's mind seemed to burst through the veil that hides the spiritual world from ordinary minds, and to be holding intercourse with living and present realities. Every thing that he wished you to perceive, became as it were palpable to the very sense. In the conceptions of his grand, but somewhat rude mind, the grotesque I found often mingled with the sublime. What do you think, for instance, of the following idea in a prayer? Alluding to the commercial distress then prevailing, and interceding for the victims of a glutted market, his expressions were, 'And now that the surfeited and overlain world is rolling back on the heads of its children, the fruits of their frantic speculations,' &c.

But it was in the sermon that the preacher seemed to make his deepest impression. He began in the same manner as in the psalm and prayer, and went through the introduction in a sort of conversational undertone which almost bordered on the ludicrous. As his ideas expanded, and his feelings began to play, he became more and more animated in his delivery; from animation he rose to vehemence, I had almost said to phrenzy; he literally screamed till his voice broke. His one and only gesture was repeated with fiercer and yet fiercer energy, till he seemed about to fling himself from the pulpit. Then his corporeal powers would fail; he would make a long pause, and wipe off the copious perspiration which actually gushed from his head and face.—Here a roar of coughing, &c. &c. from all parts of the church, reminded you of the breathless stillness, which had hitherto reigned over the audience. Silence once more resumed its sway, and the preachar began again in his low broken utterance. Again he rose, and again he sunk under fatigue; till at last he was fairly compelled to take refuge in the expedient of breaking off and giving out a psalm to be sung, whilst he was recovering his jaded energies.

The succession of effort and respite in the speaker, drew away my attention, sometimes even from the magnificent succession of images which the eloquence of the composition raised before me, and more than once, I could not help thinking of an account of an English boxing match which I had read; the pugilists had so many minutes respite, in succession, till the struggle was closed. However, to speak the sober truth, there is a moral sublimity in the spectacle of a man sacrificing his health and his life to a sacred enthusiasm, and this must be the sum total of the eloquence of Dr. Chalmer's delivery; for in every other point of view it has no power whatever.

In force and sublimity of thought Dr. Chalmers has surpassed the whole generation of preachers among whom he lives. For my own part, I never had so many new and stupendous thoughts brought before me in one hour, as in the discourse I heard that morning. They say that people of every denomination and character, crowd to hear this preacher. I do not wonder at the fact. Mental excitement is, more or less, the happiness of all men; and certainly it can no where be had to a higher pitch, than in a sermon of Dr. Chalmers.

It was observed of a celebarted physician, that he never said, in company, "I drink your health," but "My service to you."